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September 7, 2000 Via EXPRESS MAIL

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TRANSMITTAL SHEET FOR PATENT APPLICATION

Dear Sirs:

Transmitted herewith for filing under 35 U.S.C. §111(a) is a written application for a patent.

Express Mail No.: EL493656490US

Title: Method for Alignment of Liquid Crystals Using Irradiated Liquid Crystal Films

Inventors: Yuri Reznikov, John West, Oleg Yaroshchuk

Docket No. KSU-188

September 7, 2000 page 2

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Transmittal Letter with Certificate of Mailing and Authorization to Charge Deposit Account (2 pages - in duplicate)

Utility Patent Application Transmittal Sheet (1 page)

Fee Transmittal Sheet (1 page - in duplicate)

Print EFS Bibliographic Data Sheet (2 pages)

Combined Declaration and Power of Attorney (3 pages - unexecuted)

Specification:

12 pages of Description
3 pages of Claims
1 page of Abstract

4 pages of Drawings

Small Entity Statement

Information Disclosure Statement (2 pages)

Form PTO/SB/08A (1 page)

Form PTO/SB/08B (1 page)

Copies of Art Cited (6 references)

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Ray L. Weber, Esq., Reg. No. 26,519 Michael F. Morgan, Esq., Reg. No. 42,906

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9-7-00

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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. KSU-188

First Inventor or Application Identifier Yuriy Reznikov

Title Method for Alignment of Liquid Crystals Using Irradiated Liquid Crystal Films

Express Mail Label No. EL493656490US

	APPLICATION ELEMENTS napter 600 concerning utility patent application contents		Assistant Commissioner for Patents ADDRESS TO: Box Patent Application Washington, DC 20231	
1. X (S 2. X Sp (pr - E - C	Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17) Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing) Descriptive title of the Invention Cross References to Related Applications Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D Reference to Microfiche Appendix		5. Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix) 6. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary) a. Computer Readable Copy b. Paper Copy (identical to computer copy) c. Statement verifying identity of above copies	
i	• • •	Г	ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS	
- E - C - C - A - A - C - A - A - C - A - A	a. X Newly executed (original or copy) 12. X (Should be specifically itemized)			
16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment: Continuation Divisional Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: Prior application information: Examiner Group / Art Unit: For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.				
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Name (I	Print/Type) Michael F. Morgan		Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 42,906 Date 6-1-00	

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KSU-188

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FEE TRANSMITTAL	Complete if Known	
	Application Number	New Application
for FY 2000	Filing Date	
Patent fees are subject to annual revision.	First Named Inventor	Yuriy Reznikov
Small Entity payments <u>must</u> be supported by a small entity statement, otherwise large entity fees must be paid. See Forms PTO/SB/09-12.	Examiner Name	
See 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.27 and 1.28.	Group / Art Unit	

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METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)	FEE CALCULATION (continued)		
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Deposit Account	127 50 227 25 Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet.	0.00	
Name	139 130 139 130 Non-English specification	0.00	
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2. X Payment Enclosed:	112 920* 112 920* Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	0.00	
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FEE CALCULATION	115 110 215 55 Extension for reply within first month	0.00	
1. BASIC FILING FEE	116 380 216 190 Extension for reply within second month	0.00	
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107 480 207 240 Plant filing fee	120 300 220 150 Filing a brief in support of an appeal	0.00	
108 690 208 345 Reissue filing fee	121 260 221 130 Request for oral hearing	0.00	
114 150 214 75 Provisional filing fee	138 1,510 138 1,510 Petition to institute a public use proceeding	0.00	
	140 110 240 55 Petition to revive - unavoidable	0.00	
SUBTOTAL (1) (\$) 345.00	141 1,210 241 605 Petition to revive - unintentional	0.00	
2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES	142 1,210 242 605 Utility issue fee (or reissue)	0.00	
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Total Claims 24 -20** = 4 x 9 = 36	144 580 244 290 Plant issue fee	0.00	
Independent 3 - 3** = 0 x 39 = 0	122 130 122 130 Petitions to the Commissioner	0.00	
Multiple Dependent =0	123 50 123 50 Petitions related to provisional applications	0.00	
**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below Large Entity Small Entity	126 240 126 240 Submission of Information Disclosure Strnt	0.00	
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104 260 204 130 Multiple dependent claim, if not paid	examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	0.00	
109 78 209 39 ** Reissue independent claims over original patent	Other fee (specify)	0.00	
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SUBTOTAL (2) (\$) 36.00 Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid SUBTOTAL (3) (\$) 0.00			
SUBMITTED BY Complete (if applicable)			
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Signature Milhal Many Date 9-7-00			

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STATEMENT CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS (37 CFR 1.9(1) & 1.27(d))—NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION	Docket Number (Optional) KSU-188			
Applicant, Application of the Control of the Contro				
Title: Method of Alignment of Liquid Crystals Using Irradiated Liquid Crystal	Films			
thereby state that I am an official empowered to act on behalf of the nonprofit organization identified below: NAME OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION Kent State University ADDRESS OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION East Main and Lincoln Streets, Kent, OH 44242				
TYPE OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION: MUNIVERSITY OR OTHER INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION				
TAX EXEMPT UNDER INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CODE (28 U.S.C. 501(2) and 501(6)	c)(3))			
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Title Line One:: Method for Alignment of Liquid Crystals

Title Line Two:: Using Irradiated Liquid Crystal Films

Total Drawing Sheets:: 4
Formal Drawings?:: Yes
Application Type:: Utility
Docket Number:: KSU-188

Secrecy Order in Parent Appl.?:: No

REPRESENTATIVE INFORMATION

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Registration Number Two:: 28837
Registration Number Three:: 36010
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Registration Number Five:: 22353
Registration Number Six:: 24726
Registration Number Seven:: 27182
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Registration Number Nine:: 37400
Registration Number Ten:: 40139
Registration Number Eleven:: 42859
Registration Number Twelve:: 42906
Registration Number Thirteen:: 43921
Registration Number Fourteen:: 42451
Registration Number Fifteen:: 46069

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ALIGNMENT OF LIQUID CRYSTALS USING IRRADIATED LIQUID CRYSTAL FILMS

GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN THE INVENTION

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The United States government has a paid-up license in this invention and may have the right in limited circumstances to require the patent owner to license others on reasonable terms as provided for by the terms of Grant DMR89-20147, awarded by the National Science Foundation.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to alignment of liquid crystals using an alignment layer. More particularly, the invention is directed to alignment layers of irradiated liquid crystal films.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Liquid crystals consist of anisotropic molecules. The average direction of the long molecular axis is called the director, d. The director orientation is determined by the anchoring of the liquid crystal on rigid substrates and is characterized by the direction of the axis of easy director orientation, e, and anchoring energy W.

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Reorientation of the director caused by the application of an external electric field is the basis of operation of liquid crystal displays. The basic unit of liquid crystal devices is a liquid crystal cell, which includes two rigid substrates with a liquid crystal sandwiched between. To obtain uniform brightness and high contrast ratio it is desired to produce a uniform alignment of liquid crystals in the cell.

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To produce uniform planar orientation of liquid crystals, several techniques involving different polymer materials are generally used.

One technique is the rubbing method. Polymer layers are deposited on the substrate and rubbed unidirectionally. The director, d, is usually aligned parallel to the direction of rubbing in the plane of the substrate. A pretilt angle, φ , between the substrate and the director in the plane perpendicular to the substrate may be produced by this method.

The rubbing method produces stable planar alignment with strong anchoring. However, this technique has some drawbacks. In particular, dust and static electricity generated during the rubbing can cause defects in liquid crystal displays. Moreover, it is difficult to orient selected regions of the liquid crystal surface locally so that each region has a different orientation. It is difficult to obtain multi-domain alignment.

Another technique is the photo aligning method. Photosensitive polymer layers are deposited on the substrate and are irradiated by polarized UV light. Such layers possesses a light induced anisotropy axis that produces high quality planar alignment of the liquid crystal molecules in a preferred axial direction perpendicular or parallel to the polarization vector of the UV light beam, E. Tilted alignment can be obtained by oblique irradiation of the polymer layer.

The photo aligning method produces stable planar and tilted alignment of most commercial nematic liquid crystals. In contrast to rubbing, no electrostatic charges or dust are produced on the aligning surface. Also, the direction of the easy axis and the anchoring energy can be locally varied by changing the direction of light polarization and the time of UV exposure.

An example of the photo aligning method can be found in U.S. Patent 5,389,698 to V.Chigrinov et al, which uses a photopolymer polyvinyl-cinnamate

aligning layer irradiated with plane-polarized light. Another example of the photo aligning method can be found in U.S. Patent No. 5,807,498 to Gibbons et al, which uses polyimides with di-aryl ketones and di-aryl ketones alignment layers.

Both of the above methods use special polymer materials to produce the alignment of the liquid crystals.

Another method uses light irradiation of a liquid crystal cell filled with dye-doped liquid crystals. This method can produce planar alignment of liquid crystals (Jap.Journ.Appl.Phys. v.34 (1995) 566). The mechanism of the alignment is postulated to be a result of absorption of the light by the dye molecules followed by their anisotropic adsorption onto the substrate. This method, however, requires the use of dye-doped liquid crystals to form an alignment layer.

United States Patent No. 5,032,009 to Gibbons et al. discloses exposing anisotropically absorbing molecules that are on a substrate, disposed in a liquid crystal medium, and the liquid crystals themselves to linearly polarized light. However, non-mesogenic molecules, such as a polyimide, are coated onto the substrate and exposed to linearly polarized light to produce alignment.

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What is needed in the art is an alignment layer that can be formed from light irradiated liquid crystals.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a method of forming an alignment layer made from a liquid crystal film that is irradiated with light.

It is another object of the invention to provide a method of forming a liquid crystal cell that has at least one alignment layer made from a liquid crystal film that is irradiated with light.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a method for forming a liquid crystal alignment layer comprising: disposing liquid crystals in a solvent; depositing the liquid crystals and solvent on a substrate; removing the solvent to form a liquid crystal film; and irradiating the liquid crystal film with light wherein the wavelength of the light overlaps the absorption spectrum of the liquid crystal.

Also provided is a method of forming a liquid crystal cell comprising: providing two opposed substrates each covered with an electrode; disposing liquid crystals in a solvent; depositing the liquid crystals and solvent on at least one of the electrode covered substrates on the surface facing the other substrate; removing the solvent to form a liquid crystal film; irradiating the liquid crystal film with light wherein the wavelength of the light overlaps the absorption spectrum of the liquid crystal; placing spacers between the substrates; sealing three of the sides of the substrate to form a cell; filling the cell with a second liquid crystal; and sealing the cell.

Also provided is a liquid crystal display comprising a first and second cell wall structure, electrodes disposed on facing sides of said first and second cell wall structures, an alignment layer disposed on at least one of said electrodes, and first liquid crystals disposed within a space between the first and second cell wall structures, wherein the alignment layer comprises a liquid crystal film comprising second liquid crystals, wherein the liquid crystal film has been irradiated with light that overlaps the absorption spectrum of the second liquid crystals.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is graph of the irradiance of a xenon lamp.

Figure 2 is a graph of the absorption of the film of a liquid crystal mixture ZLI-4792 from Merck deposited on a substrate.

Figure 3 is a photomicrograph that shows the alignment in a liquid crystal cell that was prepared in Example 1.

Figure 4 is a schematic of a liquid crystal cell.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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A method is provided for forming a liquid crystal alignment layer. The method includes the steps of: disposing liquid crystals in a solvent; depositing the liquid crystals and solvent on a substrate; removing the solvent to form a liquid crystal film; and irradiating the liquid crystal film with light wherein the wavelength of the light overlaps the absorption spectrum of the liquid crystal.

The liquid crystal that can be used to form the liquid crystal layer can be any liquid crystal with molecules that have dichroic absorption matched to the irradiating wavelength and which undergo a photochemical transformation. Examples of photochemical transformation include, but are not limited to, cis-trans photoisomerization, photo-induced absorption or desorption, or photochemical reaction.

Generally, wavelengths of light in the UV region of the spectrum are used because liquid crystal molecules generally absorb light in the UV wavelengths.

Suitable examples of the liquid crystal include, but are not limited to, 4-cyano-4'-alkylbiphenyls, 4-cyano-4'-alkyloxybiphenyls, 4-alkyl-4'alkoxy-azoxybenzenes. Specific examples of compounds within these families are 4-cyano-4'-pentylbiphenyl, 4-cyano-4'-hexyloxibiphenyl and 4-butyl-4'metoxy-azoxybenzene.

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Commercial mixtures containing all the above can be also used. Illustrative are the mixture E7 from BDH, Ltd, UK and the mixture ZLI 4792 from Merk, USA.

The liquid crystal alignment layer ranges from about a thickness that corresponds to the monolayer of LC molecules on substrate), which is about 2nm, to about 0.1 µm in thickness. Preferably, the liquid crystal alignment layer ranges from about 2nm to about 20nm in thickness.

The irradiating light of the present invention must contain a linearly polarized component, i.e. must be either linearly polarized or elliptically polarized, or partially polarized. Most preferably, the irradiating is providing by linearly polarized light. The irradiating light must have a wavelength in the absorption band of the aligning liquid crystal layer. Typically, the light will be in the ultraviolet range as the liquid crystal compounds have peak absorbtion in this range. Preferably, the light will have a wavelength within the range of about 200 to about 350 nm. The most preferred source of light is Hg- or Xe-lamps.

The direction of the easy axis is given by the polarization of the irradiating light (in most cases the easy axis is perpendicular to the polarization of the irradiating light). Therefore, the direction of the easy axis can be locally varied across the alignment layer by changing the direction of light polarization in the range $0 - 360^{\circ}$. The value of the anchoring energy is given by the irradiating intensity and exposure. Therefore, the anchoring energy can be locally varied across the alignment layer by changing the direction of light polarization and the time of the exposure. The typical range of the variety of the anchoring energy is about $10^{-4} - 10^{-2}$ erg/cm². Exposure times and light intensities vary widely with the materials and light source used and can range from about tens of seconds to about several hours.

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Prior to irradiating, a mask may be placed over the liquid crystal film. The mask is removed after the film is irradiated. The mask can be any desired shape to provide a pattern to the liquid crystal film.

The liquid crystal film can be deposited on the substrate by any method. Suitable examples of depositing the film are spin coating and dip coating. For spin coating, the liquid crystal is dissolved in a solvent. The solvent can be any solvent that will dissolve the liquid crystal. Suitable examples of the solvent include, but are not limited to, aliphatic hydrocarbons (such as, hexane, octane, cyclohexane) aromatic hydrocarbons (such as, benzene, toluene, chlorobenzene), ethers (such as, ethylene glycol dimethylether, 1,4-dioxane, tetrahydrofuran), esters (such as, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, diethyl carbonate,) ketones (such as, acetone, cyclohexanone, 2-butanone), and alcohols (such as, 2-propanol, ethanol, methanol). The solvent can be removed by any method, including evaporation at room temperature or with applied heat.

The substrate can be any material commonly used for fabricating liquid crystal cells. Materials such as glass, quartz or plastic can be used. The substrate materials can also be any materials commonly used for fabricating chips, for example silicon.

The liquid crystal alignment layer can then be incorporated into a liquid crystal cell. A liquid crystal cell typically comprises opposed substrates, electrodes on the substrates, alignment layers disposed over the electrodes, spacers between the substrates to control the thickness of the liquid crystal cell, and liquid crystals disposed between the substrates. Figure 4 is a schematic of a typical liquid crystal cell. Layers 11 and 15 represent the combined substrate and electrodes. Layers 12 and 14 represent the alignment layers. Layer 13 represents the liquid crystal material. And, layer 16 is a voltage source to power the cell.

The liquid crystal alignment layer can be placed on one or both of the substrates in the liquid crystal cell. When the liquid crystal alignment layer is placed on only one of the substrates, any known alignment material may be placed on the remaining substrate. Other alignment materials include, but are not limited to, rubbed or light-irradiated polyimides, rubbed polyvinyl-alcohol, light-irradiated polyvinyl-cinnamate, light-irradiated polysiloxane-cinnamates, oblique evaporated Al₂O₃.

The electrodes of the liquid crystal cell can be fabricated from any material known to be used for electrodes for liquid crystal cells. Suitable materials for the electrodes include, but are not limited to, indium-tin-oxide (ITO), stannic oxide SnO₂, aluminum, chromium, silver, or gold.

Additional information relating to the invention can be found in "Photoalignment of Liquid Crystals by Liquid Crystals" by Reznikov et al., Physical Review Letters, Volume 84, Number 9, 28 February 2000, pages 1930-1933, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

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Example 1

The liquid crystal mixture ZLI 4792, from Merck, was dissolved in hexane at a weight concentration of 0.5%. A droplet of this solution was deposited on a rectangular glass substrate and spin-coated for 20 seconds at 3000 rpm. Then the substrate was warmed to 50°C on a hot stage and maintained for 30 minutes. A uniform liquid crystal film with a thickness of less than 1 μ m was produced on the substrate.

A portion of the liquid crystal film was irradiated with polarized UV light from a Xe-lamp. The irradiation spectrum of the lamp (Figure 1) overlaps the absorption spectrum of the liquid crystal film (Figure 2). The spectrum of the liquid

crystal deposited on the substrate is different from the spectrum of the bulk liquid crystal because of the interaction between the liquid crystal and the substrate. The film was exposed for 20 minutes at an intensity of 5 mW/cm². The polarization of the UV-light, E, was parallel to the long side of the glass substrate.

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The glass substrate from above and another glass substrate with a rubbed layer of polyimide, NISSAN 7792 from Nisssan, were used to form a liquid crystal cell. The direction of rubbing on the substrate covered with the polyimide was parallel to the long side of the substrate. The substrates were separated by rigid 20µm spacers. The resulting cell was warmed to 100°C and filled with the liquid crystal ZLI 4792.

The cell showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality twisted-planar alignment in the irradiated area (Figure 3). The director on the liquid crystal aligning layer aligned approximately perpendicular to the polarization of the irradiating UV light. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

20 Example 2

The same procedure as described in Example 1 was used except that the cell was filled with the liquid crystal 4-cyano-4'-pentylbiphenyl (K15) from Merck. The cell showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality weakly twisted planar alignment in the irradiated area. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

Example 3

The same procedure was used as described in Example 1 except that the liquid crystal that was spin coated on the glass substrate and used for alignment was K15, and the cell was filled with the liquid crystal K15. The cell showed poor

alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality homeotropic alignment in the irradiated area. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

5 Example 4

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The same procedure as described in Example 3 was used but the K15 film was produced as described below.

The liquid crystal K15 was dissolved in isopropyl alcohol at a weight concentration of 0.2%. A chemically clean rectangular quartz substrate was put in this solution and maintained for 45 minutes. The substrate was taken out of the solution, washed in isopropyl alcohol for 20 seconds, and dried by a nitrogen gas stream to remove the solvent. As a result, a uniform liquid crystal film with a thickness comparable the thickness of the K15 monolayer was produced on the substrate.

The cell showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a good quality twisted-planar alignment in the irradiated area. The director on the liquid crystal aligning layer was aligned 30° to the direction of rubbing on the surface covered with rubbed polyimide layer.

Example 5

The same procedure as described in Example 1 was used except the glass substrates were covered with the liquid crystal K15 and the cell was filled with the liquid crystal ZLI-4792. The cell showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality twisted planar alignment in the irradiated area. The director on the LC aligning layer aligned parallel to the rubbing direction of polyimide surface. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

Example 6

The same procedure as described in Example 1 was used except the glass substrates were covered with the liquid crystal K15 and the cell was filled with the liquid crystal 4-butyl-4'metoxy-azoxybenzene (from Niopic, Russia). The cell showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality twisted planar alignment in the irradiated area. The director on the liquid crystal aligning layer aligned parallel to the rubbing direction of polyimide surface. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

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Example 7

The same procedure as described in Example 1 was used except the liquid crystal K15 was deposited on a layer of a non-photosensitive polyimide, given by the following structure:

wherein x is a number from about 15,000 to about 70,000.

The cell was filled with the liquid crystal K15. The cell showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality twisted-planar alignment in the irradiated area. The director on the liquid crystal aligning layer aligned approximately perpendicular to the polarization of the irradiating UV 1ight. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

Example 8

The same procedure as described in Example 1 was used except that the liquid crystal K15 was deposited on a layer of a non-photosensitive polyimide, see Example 7, and the cell was filled with the liquid crystal ZLI 4792. The cell

showed poor alignment with a quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality twisted-planar alignment in the irradiated area. The director on the liquid crystal aligning layer aligned approximately perpendicular to the polarization of the irradiating UV light. Thermal treatment (130°C for 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

Example 9

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The same procedure as described in Example 1 was used except that the liquid crystal K15 was deposited on a transparent conductive layer of indium tin oxide (ITO) and the cell was filled with the liquid crystal ZLI 4792. The cell showed a poor quasi-planar liquid crystal texture in the non-irradiated area and a high quality planar-twisted alignment in the irradiated area. The director on the liquid crystal aligning layer aligned approximately perpendicular to the polarization of the irradiating UV light. Thermal treatment (130°C, 1 hour) did not change the liquid crystal alignment in the irradiated area.

It should be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to the specific embodiments described above, but includes variations, modifications and equivalent embodiments defined by the following claims.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

- 1. A method for forming a liquid crystal alignment layer comprising:
- 5 a. disposing liquid crystals in a solvent;
 - b. depositing the liquid crystals and solvent on a substrate;
 - c. removing the solvent to form a liquid crystal film; and
 - d. irradiating the liquid crystal film with light wherein the wavelength of the light overlaps the absorption spectrum of the liquid crystal.
- The method of claim 1, wherein the depositing is one of spin coating and dip coating.
 - 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the light is one of linearly polarized, elliptically polarized, or partially polarized.
- 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal film has a thickness ranging from about 2nm to about $0.1 \mu m$.
 - 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal film has a thickness ranging from about 2nm to about 20 μ m.
- 6. The method of claim 1 further comprising laying a patterned mask over the liquid crystal film prior to the irradiating step and removing the mask after the irradiating step.
 - 7. The method of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal is selected from the group consisting of 4-cyano-4'-alkylbiphenyls, 4-cyano-4'-alkyloxybiphenyls, 4-alkyl-4'alkoxy-azoxybenzenes and mixtures thereof.
- 8. The method of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal film has an easy axis of orientation and an anchoring energy, wherein at least one of the easy axis of orientation and anchoring energy is locally varied across the liquid crystal film by at least one of exposure time of the light at a point on the liquid crystal film and polarization of the light at a point on the liquid crystal film.

- 9. The method of claim 8, wherein the direction of the easy axis can be locally varied across the alignment layer from 0° to 360°.
- 10. The method of claim 8, wherein the anchoring energy ranges from about 10^{-4} to about 10^{-2} erg/cm².
- 5 11. A method of forming a liquid crystal cell comprising:
 - a. providing two opposed substrates each covered with an electrode;
 - b. disposing first liquid crystals in a solvent;
 - c. depositing the first liquid crystals and solvent on at least one of the electrode covered substrates on the surface facing the other substrate;
- d. removing the solvent to form a liquid crystal film;
 - e. irradiating the liquid crystal film with light wherein the wavelength of the light overlaps the absorption spectrum of the liquid crystal;
 - f. placing spacers between the substrates;
 - g. sealing three of the sides of the substrate to form a cell;
 - h. filling the cell with a second liquid crystal; and
 - i. sealing the cell.
 - 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the depositing is one of spin coating and dip coating.
- 13. The method of claim 11, wherein the light is one of linearly polarized,20 elliptically polarized, or partially polarized.
 - 14. The method of claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal film has a thickness ranging from about 2nm to about $0.1 \mu m$.
 - 15. The method of claim 11, wherein the liquid crystal film has a thickness ranging from about 2nm to about 20nm.
- 25 16. The method of claim 11 further comprising laying a patterned mask over the liquid crystal film prior to the irradiating step and removing the mask after the irradiating step.

- 17. The method of claim 11, wherein the second liquid crystal is the same as the first liquid crystal in the liquid crystal film.
- 18. The method of claim 11, wherein the first liquid crystal has an easy axis of orientation and an anchoring energy, wherein at least one of the easy axis of orientation and anchoring energy is locally varied across the liquid crystal film by at least one of exposure time of the light at a point on the liquid crystal film and polarization of the light at a point on the liquid crystal film.
- 19. The method of claim 11, wherein the first liquid crystal is selected from the group consisting of 4-cyano-4'-alkylbiphenyls, 4-cyano-4'-alkyloxybiphenyls, 4-alkyl-4'alkoxy-azoxybenzenes, and mixtures thereof.
 - 20. The method of claim 18, wherein the direction of the easy axis can be locally varied across the alignment layer from 0° to 360°.
 - 21. The method of claim 18, wherein the anchoring energy ranges from about 10^{-4} to about 10^{-2} erg/cm².
- 15 22. The method of claim 11, wherein an alignment layer is disposed on one of the substrates.
 - 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the alignment layer is selected from the group consisting of rubbed polyimides, light-irradiated polyimides, rubbed polyvinyl-alcohol, light-irradiated polyvinyl-cinnamate, light-irradiated polysiloxane-cinnamates, and oblique evaporated Al₂O₃.
- 24. A liquid crystal display comprising a first and second cell wall structure, electrodes disposed on facing sides of said first and second cell wall structures, an alignment layer disposed on at least one of said electrodes, and first liquid crystals disposed within a space between the first and second cell wall structures, wherein the alignment layer comprises a liquid crystal film comprising second liquid crystals, wherein the liquid crystal film has been irradiated with light that overlaps the absorption spectrum of the second liquid crystals.

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION

A method is provided for forming an alignment layer for a liquid crystal cell that is made from a liquid crystal film that has been irradiated with light. The method includes the steps of disposing a liquid crystal film on a substrate and then irradiating the liquid crystal film with light. Also, a liquid crystal display that includes an alignment layer that is a liquid crystal film that has been irradiated with light.

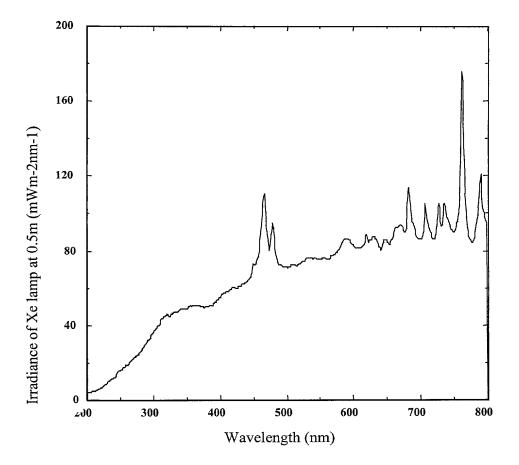


Figure 1

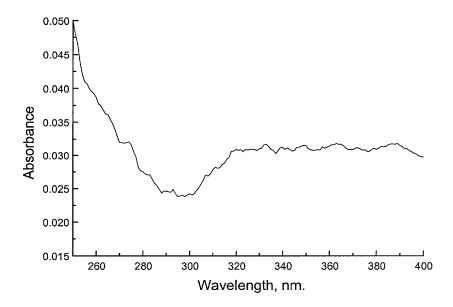


Figure 2



FIG.3

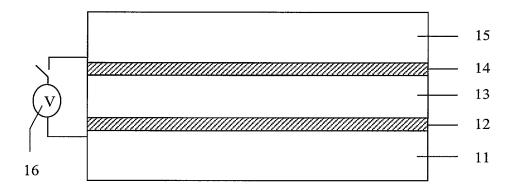


Figure 4

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As below named inventors, we hereby declare that:

Our residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to our names.

We believe we are the original, first and joint inventors of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Method for Alignment of Liquid Crystals Using Irradiated Liquid Crystal Films

including any a	amendments referred to below, on of which		
	is attached hereto. was filed on was amended on	as Application Serial No	and
	ate that we have reviewed and notuding the claims, as amended		
	dge the duty to disclose informaccordance with Title 37, Code of		
application(s) foreign applic	nim foreign priority benefits under for patent or inventor's certifica- ation for patent or inventor's which priority is claimed:	ate listed below and have also	identified below any
•			Priority Claimed
		Date Filed United States Code, § 119(e)	Yes No of any United States
Provisional Ap	oplication Number	Filing Date	

We hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, we acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

Application Serial Number	Filing Date	Status	

We hereby declare that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As named inventors, we hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

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